# GROVER VIOLATES PLEDGES

Goes Outside of the District For a Successor to Fred Douglass.

A COLORED DEMOCRAT GETS IT.

The Blair Bill - Western Postal Changes-Weaver Succeeds in Deferring Consideration of His Case-Notes.

Indignation in the Camp. WASHINGTON, March 4 .- [Special Telegram. |- A great deal of surprise was expressed when it became known this afternoon that the president had nominated James M. Matthews of New York to be recorder of deeds for this city to succeed the venerable Frederick Douglass, resigned by request. Matthews is a colored man as well as Douglass, but the surprise and consequent indignation of the democrats as well as the republicans here grew out of the president's disregard of a provision in the platform adopted by his party at Chicago in 1884 to the effect that offices in the territories and District of Columbia should be filled by residents thereof. It was fully expected that to this office one of the representative democrats here would be called, and when it was learned that a New Yorker was named the indignation know no bounds. The president has repeatedly trampled the pledges of his party under his feet in regard to territorial appointments, but this act completely disgusts everyone. The selection of a colored man to supercede Fred Douglass is reported by representative colored men as purile, and a weak subterfuge for displacing a republican and rewarding a democrat.

Hon. "Tim" Campbell, the democratic member from Brooklyn, when he heard of the appointment of Matthews as recorder of deeds, was standing in the lobby of the house and exclaimed, "What! another bloody nagur! to hell with the Irish seems to be the policy of this administration."

The office of recorder of deeds pays over \$60,000 per annum. Matthews began life as Manning's bootblack, and every time Manning has risen in political life, it is strange but true, Matthews goes up a peg or two. WILL NEVER BECOME A LAW.

The B air educational bill has drifted into a bad position so far as its chances of success are concerned. The first vote on the measure was reached in the senate yesterd ay and resulted in attaching an amendment to the bill which will embarrass its further progress, and other amendments are pending, most of which, if ade p.ed, will handicap the measure still more. Meanwhile, during the protracted debate on the bill, there has been considerable change in public feeling, both at the north and south, as to its expediency, so that even if it passes the senate it has a much reduced chance of favorable consideration in the house. A well posted republican senator who is an ardent supporter of the bill said to-day that the work upon the bill during the past forty-eight hours had so weakened it that he had no hope of its passage in the house.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE. W. H. Love, a \$1,000 clerk in the patent office and formerly a well known Iowan, was dismissed to-day in a general decrease of office force.

To-day was the twenty-third anniversary of ex-Speaker Samuel J. Randall's services in congress and handsome flowers were sent to his committee room by some of his friends in commemoration of the occasion. Représentative Murphy called upon Presi-

dent Cleveland to-day and presented Judge H. C. Pratt, wife and sister, of Iowa.

WESTERN POSTAL CHANGES. Thomas J. Dodds has been commissioned postmaster at Le Claire, and Charles G. Brous at Swan, Iowa. Also, Nathan Salisbury at Wisner, Neb., and David W. Potter at Willow Springs, Neb.

The postoffice at Pennington, Iowa, has been changed to Irwood.

Judd M. Fisk has been appointed postmas ter at Anna, a new office in Buena Vista county, Iowa; Dora M. Waggner at Ephesus, a new office in Dallas county, Iowa, and Herrick E. Wells at Calvert, a new office in Dundy county, Neb.

The postoffice at Morehouse, Pierce county, has been discontinued, and the mail will go to Foster. Also, the office at Skull creek, Butler county, and the mail will go to David City.

WEAVER HOLDING OFF. General Weaver, contestee in the Campbell-Weaver contested election from the sixth Iown district, seems to have fought off consideration of the case pretty successfully. It was stated at the room of the house committee on elections to-day that the day had not yet been fixed for commencing argument. Mr. Campbell is urging the committee to take up and dispose of the case as quickly as possible. Weaver, however, has embraced every subterfuge to secure delay.

ONLY IN ITS INFANCY. Consul Hughes, in a letter to the state department from Birmingham, says: other article of import from the United States into the midland countries of England approaches in magnitude and value that of beef and mutton. Enormous as this trade has grown, when reasonable probabilities are rationally considered, it is yet in its infancy.

WANT THE BENNEPIN BUILT. The senators from Iowa presented a lot of petitions in the senate to-day from citizens of their state asking congress to pass the Henneplu canal bill. Most of the petitions came from Knights of Labor, and set forth that the construction of the canal would greatly reduce freight rates.

# FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Washington, March 4.—The chair laid before the senate a message from the president, transmitting the annual report for 1885 of the board of Indian commissioners. It was referred to the committee on Indian affairs. Also a letter from the secretary of the treasury transmitting, in compliance with the recent senate resolution, information as to the amount of bonds called for payment April 1, which are held by national banks. The secretary states that the amount of such bonds held by the United States treasurer in frust for national banks is \$6,386,000. The letter was referred to the committee on

linance.

finance.

Amour the memorials presented was one presented by Mr. Teller from the Colorado legislature, urging legislation to protect the rights of settlers on public land.

The committee on library reported favorably the joint resolution accepting from William II. Vanderbilt and Julia Dent Grant objects of value and art presented by different governments to the late General U. S. Grant.

As suggested by Mr. Ingalls, it was changed to the form of a bill. On suggestion of Mr. Logan it was also changed so that the name of Mrs. Grant should precede that of Mr. Vanderbilt. Mr. Logan said he thought it would be more appropriate.

The bill then passed.

Mr. Sewell, from the committee on military affairs, reported favorably the house bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter. The report gives the views of the majority of the committee. Mr. Sewell added that Mr. Logan would later present the views of the minority. minority.
The educational bill was then taken up and debated.

Mr. Logan movel his amendment already suggested; increasing the appropriation to the total amount of \$130,000,000 in ten years, giving the first year \$15,000,000, second \$17,000,000, third \$20,000,000, fourth \$18,000,000, fifth \$16,000,000, sixth \$14,000,000, seventh \$12,000,000, eighth \$10,000,000, minth \$8,000,000, and the tenth \$6,000,000. Mr. Logan spoke in support of his amendment. If we were going to do anything for execution, he spoke in support of his amendment. If we were going to do anything for execution, he said, we should have the nerve to do enough to do some good. Before we get through with the education subject we will find that we should have expended \$250,000,000, and, he said, we would not be surprised if it proved to be double that sum. What the n, he asked, was the use of appropriating \$7,000,000 for one year? That would accomplish nothing.

The amendment was rejected—yeas, 12; nocs, 30.

Mr. Logan then, to see, he said, whether our democratic friends mean what they say, moved another amendment, already surgested by him, appropriating \$2,000,000 to aid in building school houses in communities sparsely settled, among people who would find it comparatively difficult to erect school houses.

A 'ter some debate Mr. Logan increased the limit of the expenditure under his amend-ment to \$150 instead of \$100 for each school previous question, which was ordered.

The ayes and noes were then taken and the bill was bassed—ayes 241, noes 1. Mr. Bennett of North Carolina cast the only dissent-

ing vote.

Mr. Randali moved to reconsider the vote

Mr. Randall moved to reconsider the vote and to table that motion.

Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio, said that in the heat of debate he had used language towards the gentleman from Ohio (Warner), which he wished to have omitted from the record.

Mr. Warner desired to withdraw any objection about the language he might have used.

The speaker announced the special com-

The speaker announced the special committee to investigate the facts concerning the ownership of the Pan Electric telephone stock by certain public officers, as follows: Messrs, Boyle, Oates, Eden, Hall, Hale, Ranney, Millard, Hauback and Moffatt.

The house then adjourned.

SENATORS' SECRETARIES.

Riddleberger's Resolution a Bomb-

shell in the Senate. Washington, March 4,-Riddleberger is

becoming a terror to the senate. He threat-

ens to interfere with absolute brutality in the

quiet little jobs and trades which go on under

the cloak of "senatorial courtesy." Yester-

day he startled the grave and reverend sen-

ators by a resolution requiring them to report

the names of their private secretaries who

draw \$6 a day from the government. Mr.

Riddleberger said he knew of men entering

the floor as private secretaries who could

not be admitted to the parlor of

any gentleman. With great warmth and

but partially-suppressed anger, Mr. Riddle-

but partially-suppressed anger, Mr. Riddle-berger proceeded to say that parties had tickets as private secretaries and obtained admission to the floor to blackmail and to libel senators. He knew of such a case. The house had objected to Captain Eads being on the floor; but while Eads was not on the senate floor he had three henchmen there,

senate noor he had three hencemen there, two of them representing republican papers and one representing a democratic paper. He knew of private secretaries who got no pay except the privilege of entering upon the floor of the senate. He knew of senators who had given tickets to men as private secretaries while the sons of those senators drow the may and

private secretaries while the sons of those senators drew the pay, and the "creatures" of those senators had access to the floor. He intended to agitate this matter until he should assertain where this thing was evolved from. Mr. Riddleberger grew more excited as he proceeded. He did not propose that men should have access to the floor who were libelers. There was a hush of horror while Riddleberger was talking. At first it was thought he was aim-

was a hush of horror while Riddleberger was talking. At first it was thought he was aiming to expose the nepotism by which the senators got most of their male relatives on the pay roll. His reference to Captain Eads, however, gave a glimmer of meaning to some.

When he got through Senator Hoar came to the rescue of his startled colleagues by proposing that instead of the senator reporting the names, these be giving to the secretary of the senate and published in the Record. The resolution thus amended was adopted, no

resolution thus amended was adopted, no one daring to vote against it. Riddleberger in private explained more fully what his res-olution meant. It was aimed directly against

Stilson Hutchins, editor and proprietor of the Washington Post, the official organ of the Cleveland reform administration. Hutchins,

It seems, is given access to the senate floor as the private secretary of Senator Ransom of North Carolina, who is a reformer of the

deepest dye. Some insinuations were thrown out that as \$6 a day was nothing to Editor Hutchins, it reverted back to his employer, but these were probably unfounded. Riddle-

berger, however, was pointed and direct in saying that Ransom had made Hutchins his private secretary solely that the editor of the

democratic national administration organ might more effectually lobby for the Eads ship railway. It has frequently been re-marked that this scheme finds very great

marked that this scheme finds very great favor with senators and representatives from the southern states. The evidences of a powerful inside lobby have also been very plain, though the lobby itself has been an entangible quantity. Riddleberger's disclosures may serve to locate it. It is considered a nice state of things when the democratic reformers are admitted to the floor of the senate to lobby for a project of very doubtful repute. Only a few days ago there was a row in the house over the charge that Captain Eads had been admitted to the floor there. This was afterward declared to have been a case of mistaken identity, but many members had seen so much interest shown in the ship railway that they were ready to believe anything said about improper influence.

Postmasters Confirmed

WASHINGTON, March 4 .- The senate con

firmed the following postmasters to-day:

William F. Goddard, at Lena (Ill.); Francis C. Sharp, at Oconto (Wis.); Thomas Morton, at Nebraska City (Neb.); Thomas J. Judson, at Winterset (Iowa.)

Fred Douglass Resigns.

Washington, March 4.-Frederick Doug-

lass to-day sent to the president his resigna-tion of the office of recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia.

BLUE GRASS CHIVALRY.

Exciting Scenes in the Kentucky

Legislature.

LOUISVILLE, March 4.- There was another

exciting scene in the house of representatives

at Frankfort this morning. Robert G.

Thomas, a member of Mucklenburg county, in

arguing on a motion to hold evening sessions

pitched into the newspapers and the Louis-

ville members of the house. He referred

slightingly and insultingly to the way which

the bill, which Representative Jackson of

that city had introduced, had been handled.

Jackson walked quietly over to Thomas and

asked him what he meant by insinuations

and told him to walk outside and he would

thrash him. Thomas did not follow

Jackson, but left the house soon afterward and returning, it is said, with a pistol, and told Jackson he was ready. Great excitement and confusion ensued. The two men had started out, when the speaker ordered their arrest. They were arrested and Thomas was told to dispose of his vistol or he would be put out. Upon the advice of friends, Thomas left the room, saying he would fix it all right. All is now quiet, but there may be trouble.

GAVE HIMSELF UP.

A New York Merchant Under Arrest

for Fraud and Deceit.

of the firm of Friedlander & Co., manufac-

turers of ladies' cloaks, made a voluntary sur-

render to the sheriff to-day. A warrant had

been issued for his arrest on complaint of

Jordan, Marsh & Co. of Boston, who claim

that the defendant, by fraud and deceit, ob-

tained \$56,000 from them. The action is a

sequel to the suit brought by Friedlander &

Co. against Jordan, Marsh & Co. last fall to recover \$57,000 alleged to be due for cloaks sold to the Boston firm by New York manufacturers. This claim is disputed by Jordan, Marsh & Co., who allege

NEW YORK, March 4.—Albert Friedlander,

Mr. Van Wyck failed to see how the bill would be of much use to the comparatively poor—those comparatively unable to bear the burden of taxation—tuless a sufficient amount for school buildings were provided for. Mr. Van Wyck said the "comparatively goor" could receive no benefit from the SS7, 600,000, because to begin with they could not build school houses. You were, therefore, appropriating solely for the already able to provide for themselves matrices.

appropriating solely for the already able to provide for themselves, putting money into the pockets of the wealthy.

Mr. Logan's amendment was finally adopted, and the debate for the day closed.

Mr. Platt said that, owing to the desire of many senators to express their sympathy with his colleague, Mr. Hawley, in his sad affliction (the death of Mrs. Hawley) he would now move an adjournment of the senate. This, he said, would give the senators an opportunity of attending the funeral services.

The senate then adjourned.

House. WASHINGTON, March 4.-The speaker laid before the house a communication from the secretary of war recommending an appropri-

secretary of war recommending an appropri-ation for extra duty pay to enlisted men em-ployed at Fortress Monroe. Referred.

The committee on commerce presented the views of the minority on the bill to incor-porate the Atlantic & Pacific Ship Railway company. Referred to the committee of the whole. The minority, after detailing the ob-jections which they have to the bill, say: "We regard this proposition as one granting a subsidy that may and probably will take from the treasury \$37,500,000 for the benefit of a private corporation located and to be opof a private corporation located and to be op-erated exclusively in a foreign country, with-out any corresponding benefit to our country

out any corresponding beneat to our country or people.

At the expiration of the morning hour Mr. Cannor, moved to lay aside the pension appropriation bill for the purpose of taking up the urgent deliciency bill. Mr. Cannon stated that the object of his motion was that the deficiency bill might be immediately passed in order that work at the navy yards, which had been stopped, might be resumed, and that the men who had been thrown out of employment might again obtain work.

ment might again obtain work.

The house refused—yeas 103, noes 148—to proceed to the consideration of the deficiency bill, and went into committee of the whole, Mr. Crisp in the chair, on the pension appropriation bill.

The debate was continued by Messrs, Ryan, Burrows and Hammond.

Burrows and Hammond,

Mr. Henderson took the floor and said, did
the gentlemen expect that with the report
from Commissioner Black—which had been from Commissioner Black—which had been conceived and published with no other motive than to make it a democratic campaign document—a man of honesty, with the spirit of courage, would allow it to pass unnoticed on this floor? With all the glant minds of the democratic party exercising every skill and power to buck and gag the committee on individual pensions, and with the report from the commissioner of pensions, involving politics more truckling and dirty than had ever been sent out by a politidirty than had ever been sent out by a politi-cal campaign committee, he for one would not remain silent. What points that he had laid down had been disproved?—not one. The house had been treated to many elegant speeches. The buffoon had taken the stand of a statesman, and he (Henderson) had been ridiculed before the country by the wit and genius of southern chivalry. He could stand it, It had been thrown in his teeth that he tirst drew breath within it exists to that he first drew breath within the sight of Bun Lumond. That was true, but while it was true that he represented in his birth the land of the thistle, he wanted to tell the gentheman (Norwood) that from the low-lands to the highlands treason had never found breath in a Scottish heart. True it was that he had been born in Scotland. Did it remain for the simple Scottish boy, not born under the beautiful flag of America, to teach pariotism to the gentleman who was born on American soil? He had been as-sailed by the gentleman from Georgia (Ham-mond) because he made allusion to the other sailed by the gentleman, from Georgia (Hammond) because he made allusion to the ex-confederate who had placed his bosom in front of opposite weapons, he had said then, and he repeated it now, that he respected that man for his courage. For a copperhead who hissed behind a soldier's back when bullets hissed in front, he had not the language to express his contempt. When he said copperhead, he did not say democrat. He had fought side by side with democrats who had been striving to save the nation, but why should the gentleman from Georgia be the only one to rise and take exception to that remark. It had not been aimed at him—it had been aimed at the ex-confederate soldiers. He (Henderson) saw from that gentleman's own record that from 1801 to 1865 he had filled a confortable fat state office, and had never exposed himself to federal lead. This morning he had been assailed as being unmanly and a bull-dozer by the gentleman from Virginia (Cabell). The same this requirement.

been assalled as being unmanly and a bulldozer by the gentleman from Virginia
(Cabell). T' t was not his reputation at
home, and it remained for a member of congress from the historic and bloody streets of
Danville to how! "bulldozer."

Mr. Cabell rose to ask a question, but Mr.
Henderson declined to yield. Mr. Cabell
continued to speak, but eries of "order" from
the republican side, and general confusion in
the hall drowned his voice.

Mr. Henderson, continuing, said that he
was gratified for the character of the speeches

Mr. Henderson, continuing, said that he was gratified for the character of the speeches of some of his opponents. He took pleasure in recognizing the gentleman from West Virginia (Wilson) and the gentleman from Kentucky (Breckeuridge). The latter had drawn a picture—beautiful, touching and instructive—of three brothers nursed at the same breast lighting in opposing ranks, but yet with no barrier between their hearts. Let him also draw a picture of three brothers same breast fighting in opposing ranks, but yet with no barrier between their hearts, Let him also draw a picture of three brothers who one night in 1861 had agreed that in the great land of their adoption the hour had come to lay down their lives at the feet of their country. Thomas fell shot through the heart in the deadly hornets nest at Shiloh; he slept in an unmarked grave by the quiet waters of the Tennessee river. William, after serving four years, lived, but was a total physical wreck, his health lying on the altar of his country. The third and youngest is pretty well, I thank you, yet, but so long as he had the memory of what Thomas fought for, so long as he knew that for a quarter of a century his widow and children had been struggling without that honest heart. Scotch though it was in origin, he did not feel called upon to go down upon his bended knees in the capitol of his country and apologize for Thomas' death, for William's ruined health, or for hisself. He thought he might be permitted honestly and kindly, as he had done, to appeal in behalf of the widows of soldiers, without being charged with doing it to get the soldiers' vote; or, to use the cloquent language of the father of the democratic side (Reagan), to buy votes to carry through an election. He proceeded in this debate as he had began it, without one rancorous feeling in his heart. Earnestness and truth were not vituperation and abuses. He had only this to say in closing.

rancorous teening in his heart. Farnestness and truth were not vituperation and abuses. He had only this to say in closing, that coming here to this, his adopted land, he felt that he should a see his voice without cowardice or cringing, or without unmanly abuse, contending for what he had been taught to respect—the rights of every citizen before the spect the rights of every citizen before the

States of America. In the course of his speech Mr. Henderson was frequently interrupted with the applause buted by Jordan, Maish & Co., who allege that Fried ander entered into collusion with John Hughes, buyer for the cloak denartment of the Boston firm, whereby a certain quan-tity of cloaks were to be shipped to Jordan, Marsh & Co. over and above the number re-guired by the firm. of his party colleagues.

After further debate the committee rose and reported the bill to the house.

Mr. Townshend of Illinois went into an

# POLICE PROTECTED TRIP

argument to show that the charge that Commissioner Dudley had turned the pension bureau into a partisan machine was true, and read from affidavits and letters on file in the pension bureau. He then read several affidavits relating to the Cincinnati election of 1884, to show that soldiers had been promised pensions and pensioners had been promised pensions and pensioners had been promised increased pensions by the officials of the pension office if they would vote the republican ticket. He referred particularly to Mr. Stevenson, and that reference brought Mr. Cannon of Illinois, to his feet, with a remark that the gentleman from Illinois (Townshend) knew Mr. Stevenson, and he knew his reputation was as fair as snow; that he was the peer of any man on the floor, Mr. Townshend was proceeding to read further when interrupted by a chorus of inquiries from the republican side as to the character of the men who made the affidavits. He replied he knew some of them. The affidavits were but atoms compared with the cords of evidence he could procure.

Mr. Reed inquired where he had gotten the affidavits, to which Mr. Springer rejoined they came from the pension office.

Mr. Randall of Pennsylvania moved the previous question, which was ordered.

The aves and noes were then taken and the A New York Street Car Drives Through a Deluge of Formidable Obstructions.

MOB DANCES ATTENDANCE

Guarded by Platoons the Car Meets With Overturned Trucks, Coal Heaps and An Occasional Dose of Bad Hen Fruit.

## The Car Drivers' Strike.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., March 4,-No cars are running on any of the seven roads controlled by the Atlantic Avenue railroad company, to-day. The strikers are orderly and confident of victory. Meetings were held last night and the men decided to hold out until their demands were met. There are between four and five hundred men engaged in the strike and their demands are for \$2 per day of twelve hours work.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Mr. Richardson president of the Atlantic avenue road is also president of the Dry Dock line in New York, the employes of which are now on a strike, and the strike in Brooklyn was ordered so as to assist the Dry Dock men in obtaining what they demanded, \$2 per day for tweive hours work. The strike of the employes of the Dry Dock road continued unchanged this morning. About 1,000 of the strikers were congregated about the stable and office, but the presence of a large force of police kept them in order. The police cleared the street in front of the office and kept the crowd in continued motion. Rumor prevailed of a threatened strike on other streetcar lines, but so far none have taken place. It is proposed some time during the day to

run a car over the Dry Dock route. A reserve force of police from all precincts below Fourteenth street was detailed to guard the street car stables this morning. About 11:30 the police superintendent visited the seene and an hour later he issued an order calling the remaining policemen on the reserve in the station houses above Fourteenth street to reinforce the men already at the stables. The additional men increased the number to 600. A car was started out of the stable at noon. Its appearance was hailed with derision by hundreds of men in the streets Police Inspector Steers mounted the platform beside the criver and the car started. The police cleared the way until Lewis street was reached where the first obstruction was reached in the shape of a car of the Fortysecond street line, which had been placed across the track. Behind it two trucks were standing and a little way beyond a load of coal had been dumped on the track. Another car of the Forty-second street line came along and was driven over the pile of coal and

car of the Forty-second street line came along and was driven over the pile of coal and also turned across the track. It was greeted with cheers. They sprang into the street and every wagon that came along was captured and turned across the track. The horses were unhitched and driven away. The police flourished their clubs, issued threats, but in vain. The police were powerless to act. While they were standing looking at the scene, gangs of men rushed along adding additional obstructions on the tracks.

At Cannon street a wagon was turned upside down on the rails. At O'Rourke street a car was toppled over and fell with a crash on the track. Six cars were all turned across the track and the side streets were blocked with wagons waiting their turn. Two beer wagons had their wheels tuken off and fell across the track at this point. The switch plates were taken away and further on a pile of bricks and building poles were on the track. The contest was practically over at this point, and orders were issued to start to the stables. The strikers were goodnatured and chaffed the policemen, but went about their work in a way that showed that they were organized. At Nargin street the about their work in a way that showed that they were organized. At Nargin street the strikers tore up several curb stones and placed them on the track. Another attempt will be made to start a car later this after-noon. The board of police to-day received a letter from the railroad company asking for police protection for their employes and

The Crosstown line made another attempt this afternoon to resume operations. At 1:30 p. m. the police reserves were called to the eastern terminus of the Grand street line. Superintendent Murray and Inspector Steers were present and made preparations for a battle. At noon over 600 policemen were on the scene, and when the reserves arrived fully 1,200 were in line. They kept the street clear but on the pooth side the strikers were but on the north side the strikers wer clear, but on the north side the strikers were collected, and with thousands of the lowest classes of men from the crowded tenement houses of the narrow streets east of the Bowery, formed a threatening body, capable of almost any torm of outrage and riot. The police patrolled the streets from the Bowery to the East river and kept the men in notion, but such a great mass of people could not be controlled altogether. They surged along with a seemingly irresist. They surged along with a seemingly irresist-

ble torce.

The street was a scene of destruction, and
The street was a scene of destruction, and the task of forcing a passage seemed hereu-lean. Standing in front of the Grand street ferry house, as far as one could see were ferry house, as far as one could see were overturned horse cars, carts, trucks and wagons of all kinds. At 2:15 p. m. a car started from the stables and proceeded under an escort of fifty policemen to the starters' stand at East street. There the line of March was formed, headed by Superintendent Murray and Inspector Steers. First came six platoons of police. Then followed a car enclosed in a hollow square of police, numbering 100. The rear was closed by six more platoons of police. The force started, amid hooting, yelling and shouts of derision from the mob. No obstacle was met until the car reached Cannon street. There was a horse earlying on its side. It was lifted from the track by the policemen, who formed the advance guard of the column. Thereafter progress was slow. At Madison street the first stone was thrown and struck the side of the car, in which were some minor officials of the company and a sergeant of police. All the way to the Bowery the track was obstructed with wrecks of street cars and tracks but the side of the car, in which were some discussions.

officials of the company and a sergeant of police. All the way to the Bowery the track was obstructed with wrecks of street cars and trucks, but the advance guard cleared them away. At Henry street another stone went crashing through the car window. At East Broadway a large stone was placed beside the track unnoticed and the car was thrown off. This mishap was greeted with a tempest of yells from the thousands lining the streets. Oaths, hisses, screams and wild cheering made the street a perfect pandemonium of sound. The car was lifted back on the tracks and proceeded. At Ludlow street apother window was smashed and rotten eggs were thrown. At Alian street the olockade was met. Cars of the Second avenue and other lines were placed in all positions across the track. Stones again flew and another car window was broken. The obstructions were removed and again the ear moved slowly on.

At Eldredge street more blockades were found, and the crowd attacked the police and a general fight took place, in which clubs were used with a will and the rioters were driven into the side streets. Grand street merchants, alarmed, took in their stocks, closed their doors and put up their shutters. At the Grand street station of the Third avenue elevated foad there was an immense barricade of cars, wagons and trucks. For blocks in every direction could be seen long lines of cars and trucks in inextricable confusion. All travel was suspended. It was 2:65 p. m. before the track was cleared of the many cars which had been placed crossways of the street from Mulberry street to Center. A stone thrown against the ear struck Sergeant McEvery. The police lost all patience and charged the

against the car struck Sergeant McEvery. The police lost all patience and charged the mob furiously. They clubbed right and left, and succeeded in driving the rioters down the side streets. From there to Broadway the battle was waged with undiminished fury. Many were clubbed, and a number of police struck with stones.

Many were clubbed, and a number of police struck with stones.

Broadway was reached after a hard struggle at 3:05 p. m. Here fully 50,000 people were gathered as spectators. Hissing, hooting and yelling was continuous, and stones continued to drop among the escort. At Wooster street a pile of brick fell as the car was passing and stopped it. This was removed. Another barricade was met and removed amid the howls of the workmen. As the

car went toward the North river, the factories on either side poured out their thousands of employes, who met the police with reproaches. West street was the last barricade of coal wagons, beer wagons and logs. At Desbrosses street a load of coal was dumped on the t.ack. When the end of the route was reached, the men were allowed a rest of ten minutes after the terrible march. They then returned over the same route to the stables. Very few obstacles were offered to their progress during the trip. Both ways the car was obliged frequently to change from one track to the other.

The strikers yelled and hooted, but did not obstruct the way to any extent until the Bowery was reached. There there was another barricade, but it was soon removed, and then it was clear to the stables, which were

Bowery was reached. There there was another barricade, but it was soon removed, and then it was clear to the stables, which were reached at 5:30 p. m. The strikers and police left before 5 o'clock,

Among those injured were Michael Herman, Bernard Maden and W. Hyman, all with scalp wounds. Bernard Garvey, an old man, was trampled on by the crowd and severely injured. Mrs. James Maidon was taken home ill from the shock caused by fear. A number of arrests were made, and in court the parties were either fined or discharged for lack of evidence. Mrs. John Mason, sixty years old, of Brooklyn, received a contused wound on the head during the blockade on Grand street.

Superintendent Murray said that no police officers were hurt by the stones which were thrown. He would repeat the trip to-morrow if requested by the railroad officials. Until these troubles were over he had ordered all reserves of the force to be held on duty and in constant readiness for call in the station houses. He would need no militia. The police were able to deal with any emergency that might arise. In fifteen minutes a big force of police could be concentrated at any given point.

A mass meeting of the car drivers of the various lines of this city, who organized as the Empire Protective association, and who are seeking to get the same terms for the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery lines as have been granted to the several other lines, was held to-night. After nearly forty-eight hours continuous session the committee reported to the meeting that they advise a general tie up at 2 o'clock to-morrow as being the best means of solving the difficulty, and the motion being put and

teë reported to the meeting that they advise a general tie up at 2 o'clock to-morrow as being the best means of solving the difficulty, and the motion being put and carried will be put in force to-morrow (Friday) morning. The Sixth avenue line drivers, after they tie up, will not again go to work unless they get \$2.50 a day, the same as the Eighth avenue line, and the Seventh avenue and Broadway drivers are of the same opinion.

The district attorney says there is no legal remedy against the strike. That they can't be tried for conspiracy for refusing to work.

In Official Disfavor. ALBANY, N. Y., March 4.- The state railroad commission met to-day, and as a result to Commissioner Kernan's investigation, report was drawn up setting forth the Dry Dock Street railroad company of New York city had violated the requirements of its charter in not running cars on March 2 and 3; ter in not running cars on March 2 and 3; that it had been prevented by force on the 5d; that a mere attempt occasionally to run is not sufficient, but the attempt must be continuous to supply the transportation needs of the public; that the company has no right to deprive the public of these facilities on the mere question of wages, and that there should be a law in the interest of the public in cases of where corporations and individuals are engaged in public transportation and to force both parties to submit to arbitration. The board decided to notify the road to resume travel on its lines, in default of which the attorney general will be asked to take steps for the revocation of its charter.

The Texas Pacific Trouble. Sr. Louis, March 4.-A secret mass meeting of the Knights of Labor of this city was held last night to discuss the strike on the Gould system in Texas. It is rumored that a general strike is imminent on the entire southwest system. The Knights here will support their Texas brothers, and have passed resolutions denouncing the company for breaking a contract made a year ago. The contract provided that no Knight of Laber should be discharged without thirty days' notice, and many were recently discharged in Texas. The track workers and muskilled mechanics now desire to be taken unskilled mechanics now desire to be taken in under the same agreement. No time has been set for the strike, and a desperate effort is being made to have it averted. It will a feet all but the shop men, and the order wi

come from Sedalia.

New Obleans, March 4.—This afternoon New Obleans, March 4.—This afternoon the receiver of the Texas Pacific railroad filed a bettition in the United States court, setting forth that armed and disguised men had committed depredations on the property of the road, and asking for protection. The employes have been on a strike for some days, Fort Worth, Tex., March 4.—At 10 o'clock this morning, the time given to the strikers on the Texas Pacific roads to return to work or suffer discharge, expired, but none of the men went back. Their places have been filled by others. The strikers are discouraged.

GALVESTON, March 4.—There are many GALVESTON, March 4.—There are many strong indications to-night that the labor troubles on the Texas Pacific and other lines in north Texas will be extended to this and other south Texas points within the next forty-eight hours. D. H. Black, member of the district committee of the Knights of Labor, arrived here this eyening from Fort Worth, and has been in secret conference with the local ascendilies until midnight. with the local assemblies until midnight.

The McCormick Strike at an End. Cincago, March 4.—Fully 800 men were at work in the McCormick Reaper works today. The strike is considered at an end The unemployed workmen held a meeting this morning, at which they prepared an address to McCormick, in which they stated that if the five non-union men now working in the foundry are placed in some other department, where they will 'not de-prive older hands of employment, a settle-ment is possible. The address says: "While we won't dispute with McCormick the right to hire and discharge whom he sees fit, we hold that no man shall be discharged during the workler says without just cause." the workieg season without just cause.

Anti-Chinese Rioters Arrested. PORTLAND, Ore., March 4.-Twelve whit nen, identified as being in the mob which drove the Chinese out of Oregon City on the night of February 21, were arrested to-day by the United States marshal and brought here. waived examination before the United States commissioner and were bound over to await the action of the grand jury in \$3,000 each. Ten of the prisoners gave bonds and the remainder were confined in the county jail.

### WOMEN'S WORK A Gough Memorial-Erroneous State ments Contradicted.

CHICAGO, March 4 .- A special call to the ten thousand local auxilliaries of the Na-Womens' Christian Temperance union has just been sent out, requesting them to observe April 11 as the Sabbath for the memorial services for the late John B. Gough, and using responsive readings to be prepared by Miss Willard for the occasion. The Chicago Central Women's Christian Temperance union, which recently appoint ed as a committee of conference with Miss Frances E. Willard, superintendent of the department for the promotion of social purity, a number of ladies prominent in the work, to-day issued a reply to the statements which they claim are being circulated in the public press regarding the White Cross movement and Miss Frances E. Willard in connection therewith. The committee in their address state that Miss Willard has established no "Victoria League" in Chicago. She has been instrumental in starting a reading room for women desirous of abandoning their evil mode of life, in the hope that by the help of philanthropic people this enterprise might widen into a much needed reform. Miss Willard has never advocated exhibiting the effects of sexual vice, whatever that surprising phrase may mean. ed as a committee of conference with Miswhatever that surprising phrase may mean

Peoria Pool Formed. CHICAGO, March 4.—The prospective men ers of the new Peoria east bound freight pool to-day virtually adopted an agreement which differs but little from that of the Chi-cago lines. It is understood the matter of percentages will be decided by arbitration.

## WHAT SAUNDERS SAYS. Bee Correspondent Pumps Him or

question, Saunders said: "He will win it in the end. It may take time to educate publi

opinion, but he is in the right. The plan of

sending stall-fed dressed beef in refrigerator

cars to be served up on New York tables

fresh and juicy, without any of the bruises that come to cattle transported in cars and

killed in the stock yards east, is judicious

and wise. It is foolish to ship the waste of

beef such a distance; the extra freight alone

is enormous. Then the cattle shipped alive

are not received in good condition; they

people here can just as well have fresh, sweet,

first class meat all the time. The railroads

have their stock yards and sell hay and feed

and employ men. This is a source of income

and profit which they do not want to

drop. It is a middleman's profit that

the public need not pay by the Armour plan.

The business of feeding cattle to fatten them

for the market has grown enormously within

a few years. There is now one plant near

can accommodate fully 10,000 head a year.

You can imagine nothing nicer than the fat

beeves kill-d there; cooled immediately and

shipped at once on ice to your door. Nebras-

ka has become the leading corn growing

state. We are only a day's distance from the

great grazing fields on the plains, so the feed-

"We republicans have none at present.

We have two democratic factions and that is

sufficient to keep up excitement without our

taking a hand. Dr. Miller and Mayor Boyd

lead one faction; the other is led by J. Sterl-

ing Morton and Charles H. Brown. They

keep up a lively fight. If one faction gets an

appointment from Cleveland the other tries

"How are the democrats satisfied with

"They are not satisfied at all, but they dare

not say anything even in privacy, because if

a member of another faction hears of their

adverse criticism it is at once reported to

Washington. They are afraid, too, that if

they say anything they will get no appoint-

ments. But for this fear of presidential dis-

favor there would be an open fight on the

president. As it is they keep very still.

They talk more to the republicans than

"Did Mr. Cleveland reward his friends in

"That was one of the disputed points. Th

Miller-Boyd party was the Tilden faction,

and was for Cleveland all the time. Morton

was for Bayard, and, it is said, did not come

into line at all for Cleveland at the conven-

tion. Morton has so far got more appoint-

ments than the other faction. This makes

"Do you have a senatorship contest soon?"

"Van Wyck goes out next. The legislature

elected this fall will select his successor."

and Judge Broady of Brownsville, as possi

NEBRASKA NUGGETS.

Court Business at Beatrice-A Slo-

cumb Law Verdict.

BEATRICE, Neb., March 4.—[Special Tele-gram.]—W. H. Richards of Liberty was sen-

tenced to-day in the district court to the peni-

tentiary for three years. He was a dealer in

musical instruments, and was found guilty

In a case for damages under the Slocumb

law, against Michael Clifford, an Odell sa-

loonkeeper, the jury to-day brought in a ver-

dict against Clifford for \$425 damages. Clif-

ford, it seems, sold a man some fiery poison-

ous whisky. The man got into a racket with

the plaintiff and bit his finger, which became

poisoned so that amputation was necessary.

He sued the saloonkeeper with the above re

Judge Broady to-day made the injunction

perpetual restraining our city council from

The board of trade is in session to-night

talking over the proposed Union Pacific im-

provements at this point, and to see about

Costs the County Something.

BLOOMINGTON, Neb., March 4.- | Special

'elegram.]-The supreme court yesterday

ordered Carson Hildreth, county treasurer, to

restore tumber filegally levied upon for taxes,

to release Guerrier, whom he had arrested.

and placed Hildreth under \$1,000 bonds for

his appearance in court next Tuesday to an-

swer to the charge of contempt of court. The

matter will cost the county upwards of \$200,

through the carelessness and ignorance of

the commissioners and County Attorneys

It commenced snowing at 10 o'clock this

forenoon. The snow is now seven inches on

Ben Hogan Christianizing.

SPRINGFIELD, Neb., March 4 .- | Special. !-

Ben Hogan has commenced a religious cam-

paign here with good success. The people

are deeply impressed and well pleased with

JUMPED THE TRACK.

A Broken Rail Shakes Up Passengers

On the Omaha Express.

CHICAGO, March 4. - [Special Telegram.] The Omaha Express on the Northwestern

railway, due in Chicago at 6:45 this morning

jumped the track near Eimhurst, sixteen

miles out. The three sleepers were left mid-

way between the tracks, while two passenger

coaches were derailed and lett the track

Many passengers were severely shaken up

and the porter in one of the sleepers received

quite serious injuries, but nobody was killed.

trains. A broken rail caused the accident.

In three hours time the road was clear for all

Another Cut From the Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, March &-The prices on

imited tickets were cut for the second time

to-day to the following figures: Chicago, \$25; New York, \$42.

Weather For To-day.

MISSOURI VALLEY: Local snows, fol-

lowed by fair weather; winds generally southeasterly; slight changes in temperature

the level, and still falling rapidly.

Shephard and Black.

his work.

receiving their salaries, the reason being

that they voted the salary to themselves.

securing the proposed Lutheran college.

of embezzling the funds of a wholesale firm

ble candidates for senator.

to defeat the confirmation and vice versa."

Cleveland?"

among themselves."

soreness, of course,"

"Will it be Van Wyck?"

Nebraska?"

ing

ing business comes naturally to us."

"Have you any politics afloat?"

Omaha where they have 5,000 stalls. They

make third and fourth class meat.

### Armour and Van Wyck. CHICAGO, March 4. - Special Telegram. |-Ex-Senator Saunders of Nebraska arrived in The Parnellites Decide to Throw Their Strength Against the Tory Test. Chicago to-day from New York. In answer

to a question as to how Armour would come out in his fight with the railroads on the beef THEY WILL GO TO GLADSTONE,

IRISH HOME RULE PROSPECTS

Rumors That the Premier Has Prepared a Plan For the Purchase of Irish Estates For Ten-

ant Farmers.

Politics in Britain. NEW YORK, March 4.—[Special Telegram.]
-The Sun's London cable says: It is said, upon authority of the leading members of the Irish party, that Gladstone has prepared and will submit to Parnell for his consideration, a land bill whose provisions secure to the government the right to purchase Irish estates for the purpose of selling them in parcels to tenant farmers at a valuation amounting to thirty-five years rental at the present rates, and an accompanying resolution providing for home rule. It is a well assured fact, reports to the contrary notwithstanding, that no scheme of land or home rule legislation has yet been formally discussed by the cabinet, though Morley's virtual admission that he expects the defeat of the government, dissolution of parliament and an appeal to the country as a result of the presentation ix the house of commons of Gladstone's Irish policy, would indicate that the premier's Intentions are pretty well understood by one of his colleagues, at least, LONDON, March 4.-The Parnellites have

decided to array themselves against the tories in their attempt to force the government to show their hands on their policy during the debate which is expected to begin to-night on the civil service estimates. The conservatives have arranged to interrupt the government's proposition to go into committee on the civil service estimates by an amendment declaring that the house was unwilling to entertain estimates for civil establishments in Ireland before being placed in possession of the policy which the government intends to pursue for the restoration and maintenance of social order in the country. It was calculated that if this amendment was carried the government would be either blocked or compelled to divulge their intentions. Parnell pelled to divulge their intentions. Parnell has therefore resolved to go to Gladstone. The Irish leaders are satisfied that in view of the premier's promise to state his Irish polley after March 22, at which date he expected to be through with the government's inancial business, he is entitled to be protected from disturbance on that issue until after the expiration of the time asked for, Accordingly the Parnellites this afternoon resolved to oppose in a body the Holmes amendment. This will undoubtedly give the government all the votes neceesary to defeat the amendment.

government all the votes necessary to defeat the amendment.

At the meeting of the commons this afternoon Hegh Holmes, conservative, of-fered the motion of which he had given no ice. It was to the effect that the "house, before voting on the Irish estimates, wishes to know what policy the government has agreed upon to restore and maintain order in Ire-land."

### The French Princes Will Stay. PARIS, March 4 .- Amld great excitement

"He is in a position of some advantage the chamber of deputies this afternoon reand some disadvantage. He is standjected the motion for the immediate expulsion between the two parties as a of anti-monopolist. This is the of the French princes from France. The vote against the measure was 345 to 176. The mopopular movement with us among the tion had been favored by an almost unanifarmers. They will control many republimous vote at the conference of the party of the extreme left, fostered can members of the legislature. If democrats and anti-monopoly republicans should by M. Clemenceau, and by him advocated with great eloquence. M. De Freyeiner, prime minister, led the opposition. H's argument was a cogent statement of the raunite on Van Wyck it would elect him. The democrats would preter him to any other republican. Van Wyck is an active worker and has always been ready to do anything ent was uniccessary at the pres-ent time. The proposed expuls on; declared M. De Froycinet, were needless after the recent electoral victories gained by the republic. France was in the midst of a for his friends. That has built him up. There are several other republicans who are dark horses stanting in the background and watching the chances to come to the front if commercial and industrial crisis, and the dethere is any chance for them. Ex-Senator pression in trade will not be remedied by ex-pulsion of the princes. Let us grasp with Paddock and ex-Governor Vance are open candidates for Van Wyck's place. The demomore pressing questions.

crats, in their idle talk of carrying the legis-The Turco-Bulgarian Agreement. lature, mentioned Morton, Boyd, Dr. Miller, Parts, March 4.-France has postponed giving her adherence to the Turco-Balgarian agreement appointing Prince Alexander ruler of eastern Rounelia until the question of customs duty shall be settled.

Tobacco Smoke. DUBLIN, March 4.-Goodbody's tobacco factory in Tullamore, Kings county, was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, \$400,000.

# THE IOWA ASSEMBLY.

The House Orders an Investigation of Judge Hayes' Conduct. DES MOINES, Iowa, March 4.-The house decided to day by a vote of 48 to 51 to order an investigation of Judge Hayes' conduct. A special committee of nine will be appointed for this purpose, and the charges will be laid before them. The action was taken after a general debate, the forenoon closing the hours of discussion on the subject. The house spent the afternoon on the bill locating the supreme court at Des Moines, and providing for four terms of court per year. The

bill was ordered engrossed and passed to a

third reading by a vote of 51 to 41. The senate discussed the bill requiring children to attend school between the ages of 7 and 15, and before a vote was taken passed to the second special order-the house bill regulating the practice of medicine and surgery. Several amendments were made and the bill finally passed as amended. It provided that all physicians holding diplomas from reputable medical schools shall be allowed to practice in the state after presenting them to the state board of medical examiners and receiving a certificate. Physicians of five years practice in Iowa, including magnetic healers, shall be allowed to practice on making affidavit of that fact. All other physicians must pacs an examination before the state board of ex-

## aminers. No Alum In the Flour.

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 4.—The State Board of Health will publish in the State Register to-morrow morning a chemical analysis by Professor C. F. Chandler of New York city, Professor L. W. Andrews of the State University of Iowa, and by Professor T. W. Shearer, as made from the flour of the mill of R. M. Todd at Albert Lea, Minn., which completely vindicates that flour from the charge made before the board that the floor contained alum. The board of health asks publication, to use its own words, of this complete vindication of the mill.

# Prospective Oil Boom.

VINTON, Iowa, March 4-[Special]-Reports are in circulation here that a gas and oil well has been struck on a farm near the city. No definite information of the extent and value of the "find" can be had, as the owners of the land are keeping quite pending a thorough test. Rul estate values have stiffened considerably on the strength of the

## reports. Their Oldest Teacher Goes.

Iowa Cirry, Iowa, March 4 .- The regents of the state university have entirely severed the connection of Prof. Gustavus Hinrichs from the institution. Last June he was removed from the collegiate chair of chemistry, and now he is dismissed from the medical and pharmaceutical schools. The regents defend their conduct on the ground of Binrich's creating trouble in the faculties.